1 **Splenium.** Posterior, thicker, free end of the corpus callosum. B

3 **Trunk.** Truncus. Portion of corpus callosum between the splenium and genu. B

7 **Genu.** Bend of the corpus callosum located anteriorly above the rostrum. B

2 **Rostrum.** Anterior end of corpus callosum tapering to a point inferiorly where it joins the lamina terminalis. B

16 **Medial longitudinal stria.** Stria longitudinalis medialis. Medial longitudinal white stripe embedded in the indusium griseum bilaterally. It is part of the so-called olfactory brain. B C

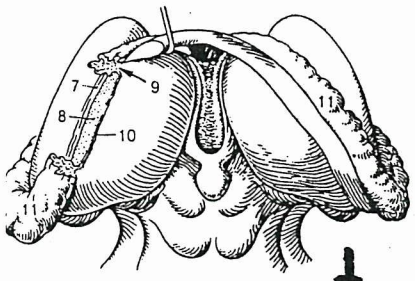
7 **Lateral longitudinal stria.** Stria longitudinalis lateralis. Paired longitudinal stripe embedded in the indusium griseum and covered laterally by the cingulate gyrus. It is part of the so-called olfactory brain. B C

8 **Gyrus fasciolaris.** Passing around the splenium of the corpus callosum, it forms a connection between the longitudinal striae, including the indusium griseum and dentate gyrus. B

9 **Lamina terminalis.** Thin walled, anterior border of the 3rd ventricle. A B

1 **Fornix.** Curved fiber bundle with fibers, among others, passing in both directions between the mamillary body and hippocampus. B

2 **Posterior limb of fornix.** Crus. It arises from the hippocampus as hippocampal fimbria, circles around the pulvinar and joins up with the contralateral limb to form the body of the fornix. B



B Thalamus with fornix

Stria terminalis. Longitudinal stripe formed by myelinated fibers in the angle between the thalamus and caudate nucleus above the thalamostriate vein. It comes from the amygdaloid body. B

Lamina affixa. Floor of lateral ventricle between the stria terminalis and tenia choroidea. B

Choroid fissure. Fissura choroidea. Cleft between the thalamus and fornix for passage of the choroid plexus into the lateral ventricle. In the inferior horn it lies between the fimbria of the hippocampus and the stria terminalis. B

Tenia choroidea. Taenia choroidea. Attachment line of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle to the thalamus. It becomes visible as a detachment line after removal of the choroid plexus. B

Choroid plexus of lateral ventricle. Plexus choroideus ventriculi lateralis. Strongly vascularized, villous fringe invaginated into the lateral ventricle through the choroid fissure. It extends anteriorly to the interventricular foramen and posteriorly into the inferior horn. B

23 **Body of fornix.** Corpus. Unparied middle part of fornix situated below the corpus callosum and formed by the union of both crura. B

24 **Tenia.** Taenia. Thin, lateral margin of fornix giving attachment to the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle. B

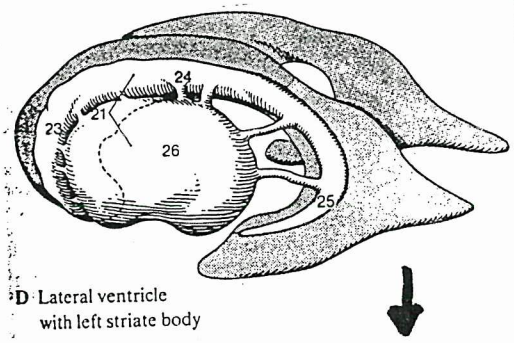
25 **Column.** Columna. Anterior part of fornix located partly in the lateral wall of the 3rd ventricle. It extends as far as the mamillary body. B

26 **Commissure.** Commissura. Triangular connecting plate between the crura of the fornix below the posterior part of the corpus callosum. It contains fibers crossing from the hippocampal fimbriae of both sides. B

27 **Septum pellucidum (lucidum).** Bilayered, thin plate stretched out between the corpus callosum and fornix. It separates the anterior horns of the lateral ventricles from one another. B

28 **Lamina of septum pellucidum.** Lamina septi pellucidi. Paired sheet forming the septum pellucidum and the lateral wall of its cavity. B

29 **Cavity of septum pellucidum.** Cavum septi pellucidi. Enclosed cavity of variable size between the two laminae of the septum pellucidum. B



D Lateral ventricle with left striate body

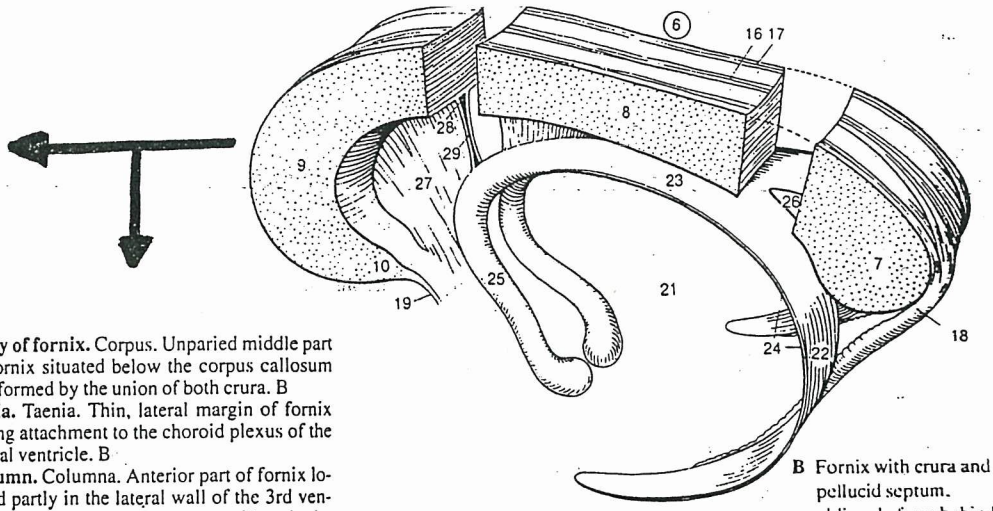
21 **Corpus striatum.** Basal ganglia (caudate nucleus and putamen) united by bundles of gray matter. Central synaptic station of the extrapyramidal system. D

23 Head of caudate nucleus. Caput [nuclei caudati]. Situated anteriorly, it forms the lateral wall of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle. B D

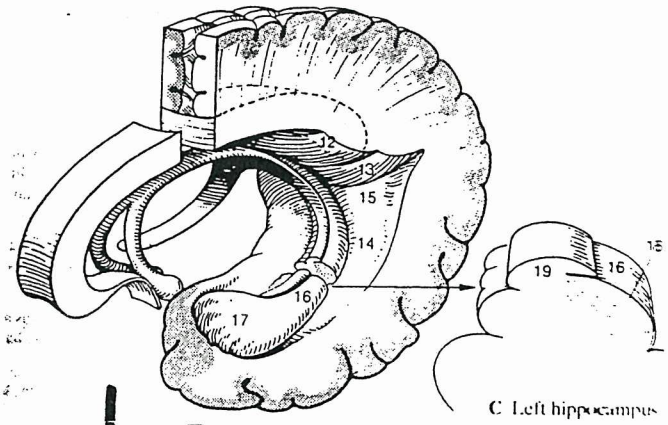
24 Body of caudate nucleus. Corpus [nuclei caudati]. Middle part of caudate nucleus lying on the thalamus. B D

25 Tail of caudate nucleus. Cauda [nuclei caudati]. It accompanies the inferior horn and forms the tapering posterior and inferior segment of the caudate nucleus. D

26 **Lentiform nucleus.** Nucleus lentiformis (lenticularis). It arises partly from the telencephalon, partly from the diencephalon. D



B Fornix with crura and pellucid septum, obliquely from behind



C Left hippocampus

12 **Bulb of posterior horn.** Bulbus cornus occipitalis (posterioris). Enlargement at the medial side of the posterior horn caused by fibers of the splenium of the corpus callosum. C

13 **Calcar avis.** Enlargement at the medial side of the posterior horn produced by the calcarine fissure. C

14 **Collateral eminence.** Eminentia collateralis. Elevation in the lateral floor of the inferior horn near the hippocampus. It is caused by the collateral sulcus. C

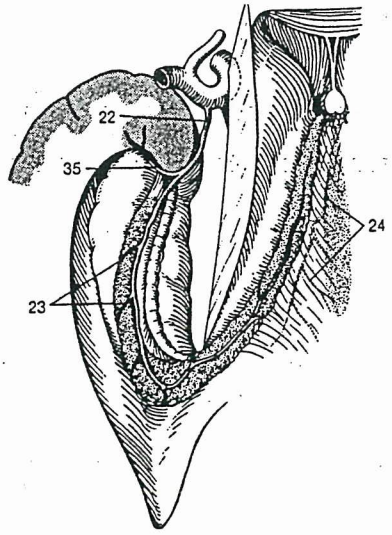
15 **Collateral trigone.** Trigonum collaterale. Broadened beginning of the collateral eminence at the border to the posterior horn. C

16 **Hippocampus.** Elongated elevation in the inferior horn caused by the hippocampal sulcus. It is a specifically structured part of the rhinencephalon. C

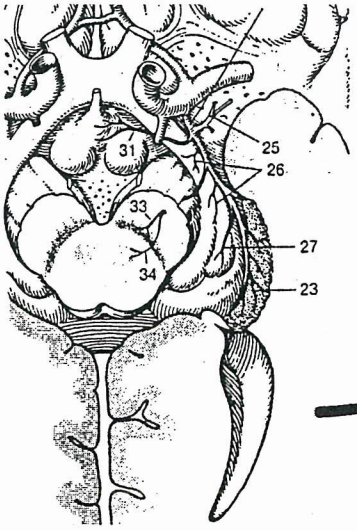
17 Pes. Paw-like anterior end of the hippocampus. C

18 Alveus. Thin layer of white matter on the hippocampus. C

19 Fimbria. Bundle of white fibers emanating from the alveus and passsing medially and upward on the hippocampus to continue into the fornix as its crus. C



C Anterior choroidal artery from above



D Anterior choroidal artery from below

22 **Anterior choroidal artery.** Arteria choroidea anterior. Usually arising from the internal carotid artery, it follows the optic tract and enters the choroid plexus of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle, where it occasionally passes up to the interventricular foramen. C D

23 **Choroidal branches of lateral ventricle.** Rami choroidei ventriculi lateralis. It supplies the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle. C D

24 **Choroidal branches of third ventricle.** Rami choroidei ventriculi tertii. It supplies the choroid plexus of the third ventricle. C

25 **Branches of anterior perforated substance.** Rami substantiae perforatae anterioris. Branches to the internal capsule. D

26 **Branches of optic tract.** Rami tractus optici. D

27 **Branches of lateral geniculate body.** Rami corporis geniculati lateralis. D

28 **Branches of internal capsule.** Rami capsulae internae. Branches to the posterior part of the internal capsule.

29 **Branches of globus pallidus.** Rami globi pallidi. They come from below.

30 **Branches of tail of caudate nucleus.** Rami caudae nuclei caudati. They come from below.

31 **Branches of tuber cinereum.** Rami tuberis cinerei. D

32 **Branches of hypothalamic nuclei.** Rami nucleorum hypothalamicorum. They come from below.

33 **Branches of substantia nigra.** Rami substantiae nigrae. They pass through the crus cerebri. D

34 **Branches of red nucleus.** Rami nuclei rubri. They pass through the crus cerebri. D

35 **Branches of amygdaloid body.** Rami corporis amygdaloidei. Branches for the medial amygdaloid nucleus. C

17 **Basilar artery.** A. basilaris. Unpaired, thick trunk between its origin from the right and left vertebral arteries and its termination as the posterior cerebral arteries. A B D

18 **Anterior inferior cerebellar artery.** A. inferior anterior cerebelli. It passes to the anterior part of the inferior surface of the cerebellum. B D

19 Labyrinthine artery [branch of the internal acoustic meatus]. A. labyrinthi [ramus meatus acustici interni]. It accompanies the vestibulocochlear nerve into the inner ear and can also arise from the basilar artery. B D

20 **Pontine arteries.** Aa. pontis. They supply the pons. B D

21 **Mesencephalic arteries.** Aa. mesencephalicae.

22 **Superior cerebellar artery.** A. superior cerebelli. It passes around the mesencephalon and through the cisterna ambiens to the surface of the cerebellum situated below the tentorium. B D

23 **Posterior cerebral artery.** A. cerebri posterior. Terminal branch of basilar artery. It supplies the occipital lobe and ⅔ of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum. B C D

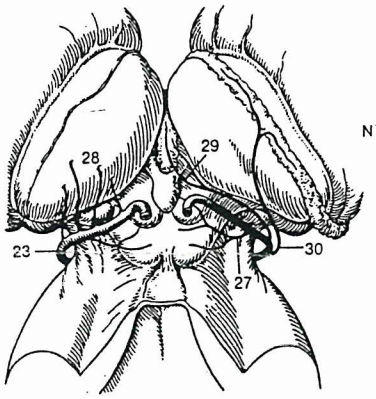
27 **Posterolateral central arteries.** Aa. centrales posterolaterales. Individual branches to posterior portion of thalamus, the quadrigeminal plate, pineal body and medial geniculate body. C

28 **Thalamic branches.** Rami thalamici. Branches to posterior portion of thalamus. C

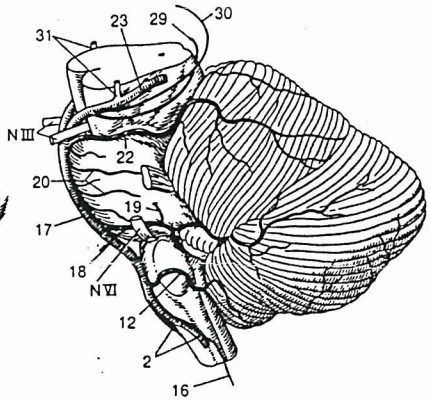
29 **Posteromedial choroid branches.** Rami choroidei posteriores mediales. Branches in the roof of the third ventricle. C

30 **Posterolateral choroid branches.** Rami choroidei posteriores laterales. Branches posteriorly in the plexus of the lateral ventricle. C

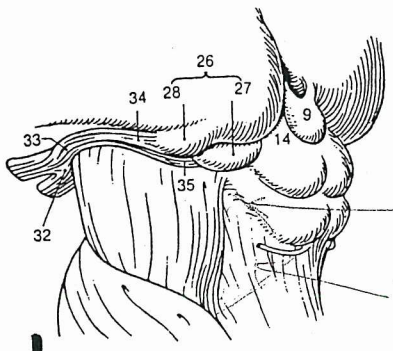
31 **Peduncular branches.** Rami pedunculares. Mesencephalic branches. D



C Posterior cerebral artery



D Basilar artery



C Termination of optic tract

26 **Metathalamus.** Appendage of thalamus below the pulvinar. A C

27 **Medial geniculate body.** Corpus geniculatum mediale. United with the inferior colliculus, it is a part of the auditory pathway. A C

28 **Lateral geniculate body.** Corpus geniculatum laterale. Connected with the superior colliculus and visual cortex, it is the termination for most of the fibers of the optic tract. A C

32 **Optic chiasma.** Chiasma opticum. Decussation of medial optic nerve fibers between the optic tract and nerve. B C

33 **Optic tract.** Tractus opticus. Part of visual pathway between the optic chiasma and lateral geniculate body evident superficially at the base of the brain. C

34 Lateral root. Radix lateralis. Fibers of optic tract which end in the lateral geniculate body or superior colliculus. C

35 ~~Medial root. Radix medialis. C~~

7 **Splenium.** Posterior, thicker, free end of the corpus callosum. B

3 **Trunk.** Truncus. Portion of corpus callosum between the splenium and genu. B

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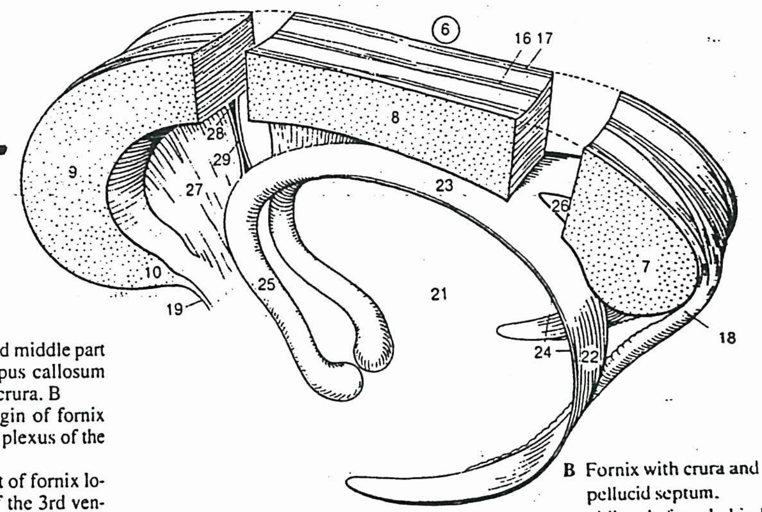

B Fornix with crura and pellucid septum, obliquely from behind

7 **Lateral longitudinal stria.** Stria longitudinalis lateralis. Paired longitudinal stripe embedded in the indusium griseum and covered laterally by the cingulate gyrus. It is part of the so-called olfactory brain. B C

18 **Gyrus fasciolaris.** Passing around the splenium of the corpus callosum, it forms a connection between the longitudinal striae, including the indusium griseum and dentate gyrus. B

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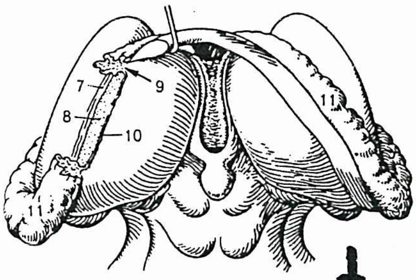

B Thalamus with fornix

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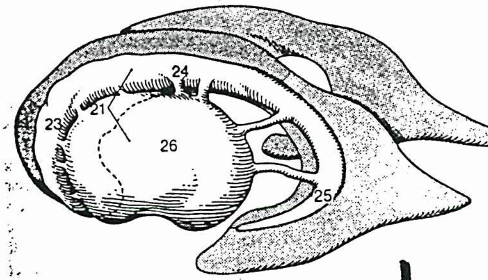

D Lateral ventricle with left striate body

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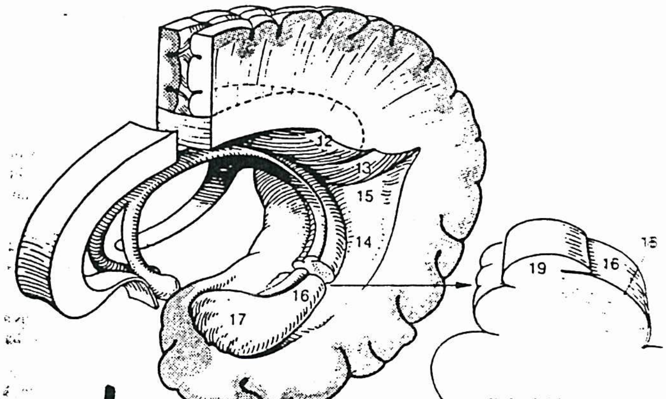

C Left hippocampus

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19 **Fimbria.** Bundle of white fibers emanating from the alveus and passsing medially and upward on the hippocampus to continue into the fornix as its crus. C

Törzsdúcok

- telencephalon med. old., diencephalonra lenőttek
- oldalkamra homorulatában

① nucleus caudatus

→ caput, corpus, cauda

→ thalamust körülöleli

→ vége a cornu inf. III. felső falán hajlik előre

② nucl. lentiformis

→ tömeges, külső felszín gyengén domború

→ szürkeállományos lécek kötik össze a nucl. caudatussal → „corpus striatum”

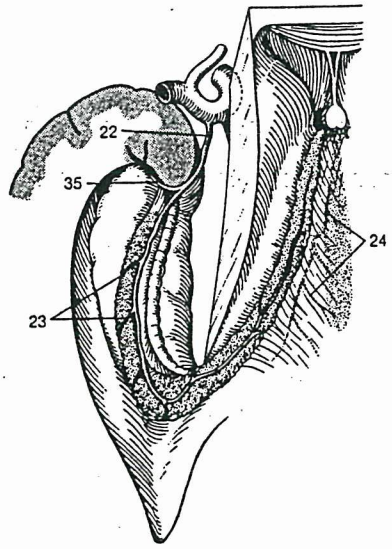
→ 2 rész:

I. külső, sötétebb → putamen

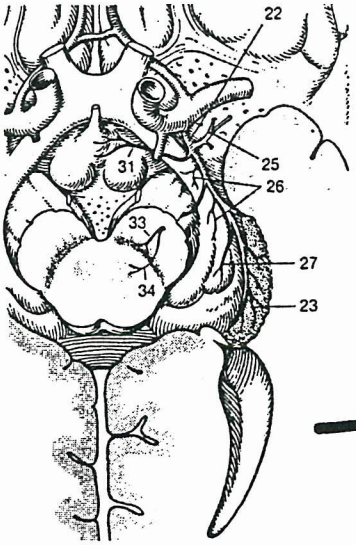
II. belső, világosabb → globus pallidus

③ claustrum

→ nucl. lentiformis és az insula között szürkeáll.-lemez



C Anterior choroidal artery from above



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30 **Branches of tail of caudate nucleus.** Rami caudae nuclei caudati. They come from below.

31 **Branches of tuber cinereum.** Rami tuberis cinerei. D

32 **Branches of hypothalamic nuclei.** Rami nucleorum hypothalamicorum. They come from below.

33 **Branches of substantia nigra.** Rami substantiae nigrae. They pass through the crus cerebri. D

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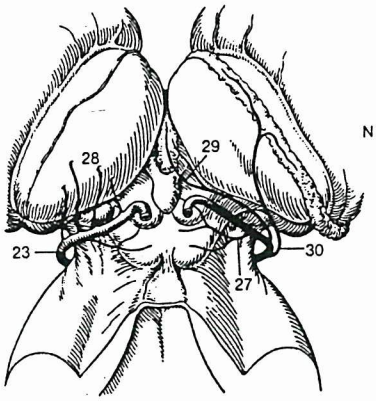
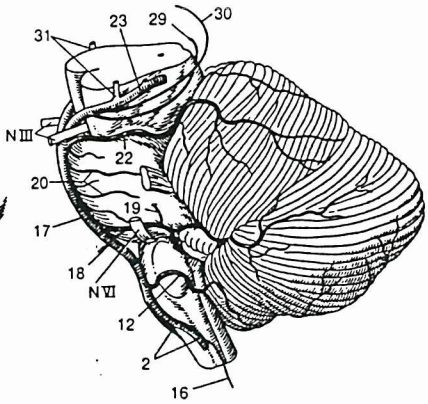
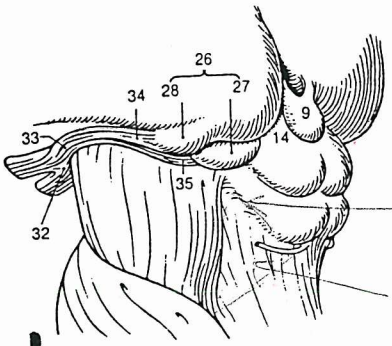
31 **Peduncular branches.** Rami pedunculares. Mesencephalic branches. D



C Posterior cerebral artery



D Basilar artery



C Termination of optic tract

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34 Lateral root. Radix lateralis. Fibers of optic tract which end in the lateral geniculate body or superior colliculus. C

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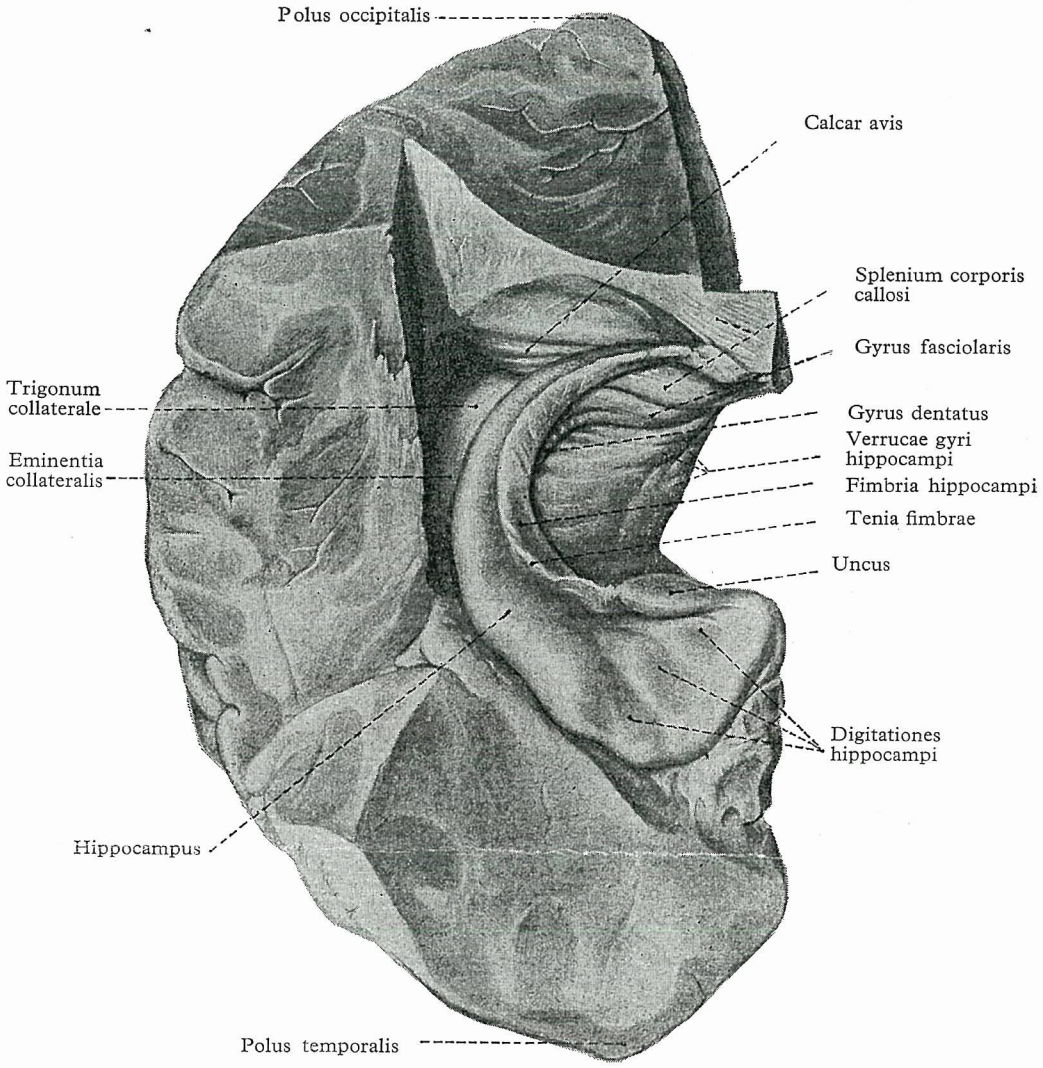
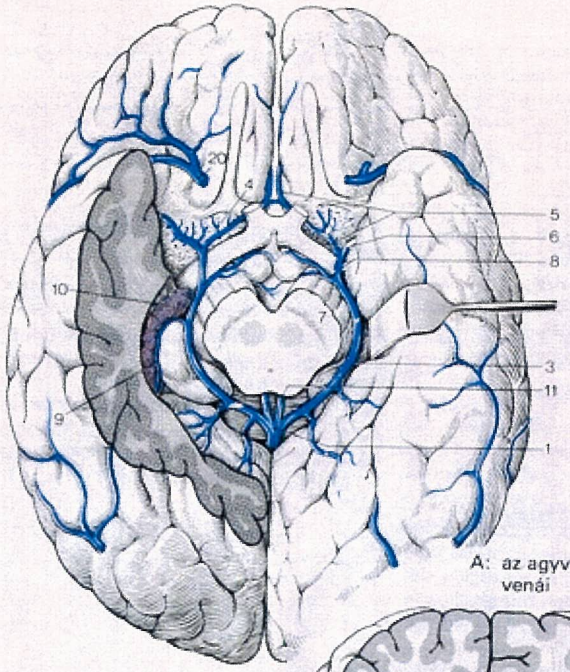
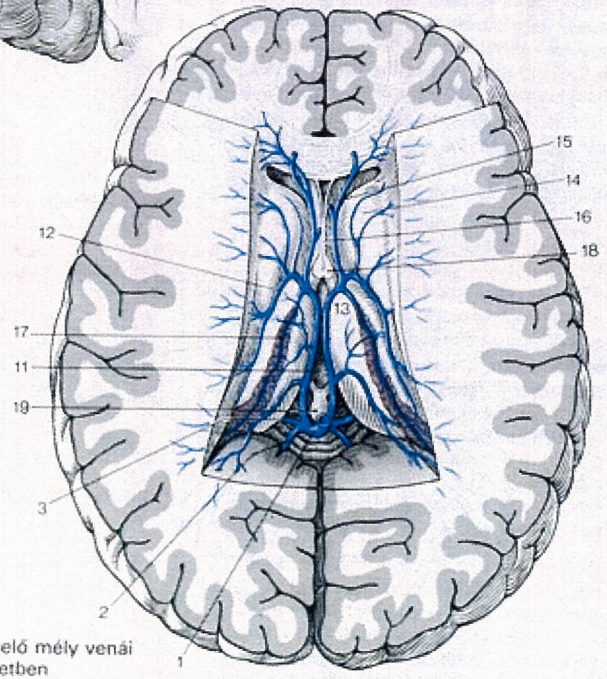


12/10

37. ábra. Hippocampus, fimbria hippocampi, gyrus dentatus
(A leválasztott alsó szarv képletei elölről-felülről)



A: az agyvelő basalis felszínének venái



B: Az agyvelő mély venái felülnézetben

Mély venák

A **vv. cerebri profundae** a köztiagyból, a féltekék mélyen fekvő képleteiből és a velőállomány mélyebb részéből gyűjtik a vért. Ezenkívül a corona radiata rostjai mentén vékony *transcerebralis venák* vezetik el a vért a velőállomány külső területeiből és a kéregből. Ezek a venák kapcsolják össze a felszíni és a mély elvezetési rendszert. A mély venák a vért a *v. cerebri magná*ba (Galeni) ürítik. Ezért a mély venák elvezetési rendszerét a v. cerebri magna rendszerének is nevezik.

A **v. cerebri magna AB1** rövid értörzs, amely négy vena egyesüléséből keletkezik: a két *v. cerebri interná*ból és a két *v. basalis*ból. A v. cerebri magna ív alakban felfelé megkerüli a splenium corporis callosit, és a sinus rectusba ömlik. A kisagy felszíni venái és az occipitalis lebeny venái **B2** ide torkollhatnak.

A **v. basalis** *(Rosenthal-féle vena)* **AB3** a substantia perforata anterior **A4** tájékán keletkezik a *v. cerebri anterior* és a *v. cerebri media profunda* egyesüléséből.

A **v. cerebri anterior A5** a corpus callosum elülső kétharmadából és a szomszédos tekervényekből fogadja a vért. A genu corporis callosit megkerülve halad a frontalis lebeny bázisa felé. A **v. cerebri media profunda A6** az insula tájékáról jön, és felveszi a putamen és a globus pallidus basalis részéből származó venákat.

A v. basalis keresztezi a tractus opticust, majd megkerüli a pedunculus cerebrit **A7,** és a cisterna ambiensben halad felfelé a splenium corporis callosi alá, ahol a v. cerebri magnába ömlik. Lefutása során számos venát vesz fel: a chiasma opticumból és a hypothalamusból jövő venákat, a *v. interpeduncularist* **A8,** a *v. choroidea inferiort* **A9** az alsó szarv plexus choroideusából **A10,** valamint a pallidum internumból és a thalamus basalis részéből származó venákat.

A **v. cerebri interna AB11** a foramen interventriculare magasságában keletkezik a *v. septi pellucidi,* a *v. thalamostriata* és a *v. choroidea superior* egyesüléséből. A **v. thalamostriata** *(v. terminalis)* **B12** a sulcus terminalisban fut a thalamus **B13** és a nucleus caudatus **B14** között rostralis irányba a foramen interventricularéhoz. A nucleus caudatusból, a szomszédos velőállományból és az oldalkamra lateralis szögletéből vezeti le a venás vért. A **v. septi pellucidi B15** a septum pellucidum **B16** és a mély frontalis velőállomány venás ágait veszi fel. A **v. choroidea superior B17** az oldalkamra plexus choroideusával az alsó szarvig fut, és ide torkollnak a plexus choroideus venáin kívül a hippocampus és a mély temporalis velőállomány venái is.

A v. cerebri interna a foramen interventricularétól a thalamus medialis felszíne felett, a köztiagy tetejének szélénél halad a tobozmirigy tájékáig, ahol az ellenoldali v. cerebri internával és a két v. basalisszal a v. cerebri magnát képezi. Lefutása során ágakat vesz fel a fornixból **B18,** a thalamus dorsalis részéből, a corpus pinealéból **B19** és változó mértékben az occipitalis lebeny mély velőállományából.
Röviden összefoglalva: a thalamus, a pallidum és a striatum dorsalis részeiből a venás vért a v. cerebri interna vezeti le, míg a ventralis részekét a v. basalis.
V. cerebri media superficialis **A20.**

Klinikai megjegyzések.
Egy agyi vena elzáródása az érintett tájékon a vér pangásához és vérzéshez vezet. Szülési sérülésnél elszakadhat a v. thalamostriata, ami az újszülöttnél kamrai vérzést okozhat.